

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXVI. No. 161

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE FEMALE BARBER.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—NO NAME. Matinee at 1 1/2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMOTIONAL PLAY OF EAST LYNN. Matinee at 2.

GLOBE THEATRE, 725 Broadway.—THE GREAT DRAMA OF NECK AND NECK. Matinee at 2 1/2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—THE MAN OF STRIFE. Matinee at 1 1/2.

WOODS' MUSIUM, Broadway, corner 23d st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.—THREE BLIND MICE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.—ROSEDALE.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—THE THREE HUNCHBACKS. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE SLEEPING BEAUTY. Ac. Matinee at 2.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, corner 23d st. and Broadway.—NEURO MINSTRELS, Ac.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Saturday, June 10, 1871.

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A PRESIDENTIAL PROBLEM.—If the democrats have a chance of carrying the Presidential election in 1872, and Pennsylvania should be the Keystone State on which the election should hinge, who would be the man to carry that State? Our reporter who interviewed Judge Packer reports that Packer said Judge Thompson, of the Supreme Court, "is a strong man in every sense of the word; that his record is above reproach, and that he is a most excellent man to meet all the requirements of a Presidential candidate." Are we to go from war heroes to the heroes of the bench for a President?

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT DEFAULTER.—The atmosphere of Washington city is particularly trying to an office-holder's morals, and if he has a weak point it is sure to be discovered. F. A. McCartney, Superintendent and Disbursing Officer of the Post Office Department, a gentleman of culture and high social position, and in the enjoyment of a handsome salary, had a weakness for speculation. He invested in stone quarries, water powers and other unproductive property. His speculations failed; and hoping to retrieve his falling fortune McCartney misappropriated thirty-five thousand dollars of government funds. The sequel is soon told. The fraud was discovered, McCartney's reason gave way under his accumulated misfortunes, and yesterday the culprit was sent to the madhouse.

ROSSEL AND COURBET, we are informed, are in the hands of the French authorities. They were arrested in Paris. In spite of the announcement that all offenders against the government are to be treated as military, not as political prisoners, it is not our opinion that the Versailles government can dare to shoot Rosset. Of Courbet we do not know much. Rosset, however, is a young man of first rate military capacity and training. Gambetta found him out and honored him. He fell into the hands of the Communal authorities as much by accident as from choice. A few days, however, were enough to make him sick of them. His hands were tied. He had the name but he had not the power of the commander-in-chief of the forces. He, therefore, asked to be relieved, and politely requested a cell in the Mazas prison. He is the one man of the Commune against whom we can say nothing unkind.

PARIS AND VERSAILLES.—The supplementary election for members to the National Assembly will take place in France on the 9th of July. Some well known names are announced already in connection with the matter. Prince Napoleon, Baron Hausmann, MM. Rouher, Guérinière and Forcade are personages not unknown during the empire. The Orleans princes, according to the *Gazette de France*, are not to take their seats during the existence of the present Assembly, and, moreover, they will not allow their sons to become candidates for any of the vacant seats. The Minister of Finance has revived the subject of the immediate paying off of the war indebtedness to Germany in order to free France of the Germans. He proposes in this connection to raise a loan of one hundred million sterling outside of France, relying on the energy of the nation and the practice of severe economy on the part of the government to enable France to meet all her obligations.

ALTHOUGH BEN WADE has been in public life for more than a quarter of a century, and had enough offices to surfeit any ordinary mortal, he is still unsatisfied, and is again a candidate for public favors. The sturdy old Buckeye gave the republicans of Ohio notice that if they want him to run against General McCook for Governor he is ready for the contest on the stump. Bluff Ben is more than a match for General McCook, and the latter's brilliant military record is fairly eclipsed by the ex-Vice President's services in the national councils during the eventful war of the rebellion.

France and the Movements in Europe—Thiers Can Make Himself the First Man of the Times.

Looking at the condition of France and of Europe generally, and at the movements and exigencies of the times, it is evident that M. Thiers, the President of the French republic, is in a position to become the foremost man of the age. More than that, the present situation of France and the extraordinary development of political and social ideas in the world are such that he must become either the most prominent man or lose what reputation he has acquired as a statesman. If he can realize the importance of the position he occupies and grasp the mighty political problems of the times that call urgently for a solution he may be to France, and perhaps, to Europe, what Washington was to America—the great liberator, the founder of a new epoch in the history of the world and destiny of the people, and the benefactor of mankind in the nineteenth century. Should he fail to do this, and attempt to govern by the ideas of the past instead of by those of the present and the opening future, he may turn France over to the same old political experiments and successive revolutions which have occurred periodically in that country, and history will condemn him for his incapacity.

A republic is what France needs, if the French people be prepared for it and the present government, which is only provisional, honestly and earnestly endeavors to establish republican institutions. There is some reason to believe, too, that M. Thiers entertains this opinion; at least he will make an effort to give France a republic, if we may judge from his repeated assertions to that effect. By the telegraphic news from Paris which we published yesterday we learn that "it is authoritatively announced that M. Thiers favors the republic for the future government of the country." This accords with what he has said publicly and officially before, and, therefore, we should give him credit for sincerity. He has taken the right view of the situation and necessities of France. It remains to be seen whether he has the ability or not to accomplish his object.

No doubt the difficulties in the way of giving a permanent republican government to France are great, but they are not insurmountable. The Bonapartes and their adherents, the numerous imperialists and those military chiefs who rose to high positions under the empire, with a portion, perhaps, of what remains of the old army, would be ready to squelch the republic if they could get an opportunity. It is the same with all the royalists of the different Bourbon aspirants and factions. These people care little for France and nothing for the liberty of the nation, except to destroy it whenever they can get a chance. They regard the French people as their property, to be used for their aggrandizement and glory, just as the slaveholders of the South did the negroes, as the old feudal barons did their serfs and as monarchs everywhere do their subjects. Many, even in this advanced period of the world, claim the divine right of government and look upon the masses of mankind as a landed proprietor regards his herds of cattle. The Bonapartes and Bourbon and Orleans royalists will consequently do all they can to break down the republic. They will show their hostility in every conceivable way, and when they dare not do this openly will secretly plot against the republican government, knowing that in the establishment of the republic all their pretensions will be buried and they be reduced to the level of other ordinary mortals. Here will be one of the greatest difficulties M. Thiers will have to meet. He will have to watch the royalist and imperialist conspirators, and while not giving them importance or exciting sympathy for them by proscription, he ought to be careful not to place them in commanding positions.

Another difficulty of the Thiers government may be in the socialist and communist theorists, who, while they are ultra republicans, endanger the experiment of republican institutions by advocating what is impracticable. These agitating dogmatists find a too ready ear to their theories among the poor classes, and, at the same time, alarm conservative people and those who have property. A great many who are republican at heart, or who wish to see the republic established, fly to monarchy or imperialism from fear of the agitating socialists and proletaires. The republic of 1848 was destroyed by those theorists. Still there is more reason to hope that these dangerous people are less an obstruction to the republic now than then. The socialists and communists are fewer and not so rampant. The people of France and of Paris have, we believe, become more enlightened with regard to those rights of property and individual rights which are and must be the foundation of organized and civilized society. Even the Commune of Paris, with all its acts of vandalism, seemed to have eschewed the theories of the socialists of 1848. Though the Commune was wrong in making war on the Versailles government, in not yielding to the will of France as far as it was expressed through that, and in not giving it a fair trial, these Paris leaders contended for a sound republican principle—that of local self-government. There was no socialism in that. We think, therefore, that if M. Thiers is sincere when he said, "Before God and man I will remain true to the republic," and goes to work honestly to establish it on the basis of municipal privileges, he can bring over to his support the very men that fought against him; for though they took a wrong course they and he seem to have the same object in view as to establishing republican government.

Still another difficulty may exist in the Church or Catholic hierarchy of France. Though the Catholic Church has the facility of accommodating itself to the different institutions of the various countries where it exists, whether they be republican or monarchical, there is no doubt that in Europe it favors more monarchy and absolutism than democracy. There, at least, it is the natural ally of monarchy, imperialism and the privileged orders of society. The Pope is or was a monarch, and both he and the hierarchy of the Church in the Old World cling to the old order of things. The ordinary priests, in France, at least, may incline more to democracy, and might not offer serious resistance to the republic; but this could

hardly be expected of the chiefs of the Church, who, with the Pope, dread the progress of democratic ideas, and regard the restoration of the temporal power of the Papacy as dependent mainly upon monarchical supremacy. It was no doubt the impression on the minds of the Commune that the heads of the Church were an obstacle to the establishment of the republic which led to the murder of the excellent Archbishop of Paris and the other priests. But should M. Thiers succeed in showing that republican liberty is compatible with order and progress the hierarchy of the Church in France may see the futility of opposition.

Of course the crowned heads and aristocracies of Europe cannot regard the French republic with any favor, and will use all the moral influence of which they are capable to damage it; but if France maintains peace at home and abroad none will interfere with her internal political arrangements. There will be no more Holy Alliances to check democratic progress. The people everywhere would rejoice to see republican freedom with order in France, and it would not be long before they would demand similar institutions. The French republic would become to Europe what the American republic has been and is to the world—the example for and instructor of nations in the way of liberty and progress. It would be a political electric battery vibrating from one end of Europe to the other to change the old order of society. Our republic has been doing this work effectively, though silently. All eyes are turned to watch the working of our institutions, and the people abroad are desirous of following the example we have given. The republican aspirations of France spring from this cause, as well as most of the liberal movements in other countries of Europe. Should not we Americans, then, say God speed to the French republic, and hail with pleasure such a powerful ally in the way of progress?

And why should not M. Thiers, the historian of the consulate and empire, who knows so well the many struggles and changes that France has gone through, earnestly desire a republic? He is aware that monarchy and imperialism under almost every phase have been tried and have only had a flickering existence. Why try any of them again? Why subject the nation to more and inevitable revolutions? Why not have the republic? There is more vigor and more material and intellectual development under republican institutions. Our own history and the history of all republics show this. The French, with their industry, taste, inventiveness, economy, activity and splendid country would soon recover from their disasters and become, a mighty people again under such a government. Then why should not the Church become the friend and ally of the masses to instruct and guide them? Father Hyacinthe said the nineteenth century belongs to the working classes. He sees that the great movement of the age is from below and upward, and is irresistible. If the priests would comprehend this and march with democratic progress, what evils, what convulsions might be avoided! This one thing they and the rulers of nations may be sure of: that with the enlightenment of the age and daily increasing knowledge diffused through the press and by means of the other modern agents of civilization the world cannot go back or stand still. It must advance, and the people everywhere will never be satisfied till they have representative self-government, and this, if we mistake not, can only mean the republic.

Napoleon's Adherents in the Field. The adherents of Napoleon in France have opened their political campaign for the restoration of the empire, and it is evident that they intend to stand or fall by the principles which formed the groundwork of the late government. Thus far the imperialists announced as candidates for the National Assembly, to be returned at the supplementary elections, are all, with a single exception, prominent advocates of the one man power. Forcade La Roquette, who, the cable despatch says, will be elected without opposition, was a Senator of the empire, at one time Minister of Finance, and subsequently Minister of the Interior. Le Vicomte La Guéronnière was also a Senator, the literary "collaborateur" of Napoleon III., a devoted Bonapartist and an intense hater of the Bourbons. Of Rouher, formerly Prime Minister, and Baron Haussmann, late Prefect of the Seine, it is unnecessary to speak, as they are too well known as exponents of "personal" government. Prince Napoleon is the only one of those mentioned in the despatch who advocates the establishment of a parliamentary, constitutional empire; but he is a Bonaparte, and will, of course, favor the restoration of the empire in any form. It is clear that the imperialists do not intend to fight under false colors. Either Napoleon understands the French people better than anybody else or he is laboring under a frightful delusion. Certainly the putting forward of candidates in his interest, who represent "Caesarism" in its most decided form, implies the one or the other. It is impossible, however, not to admire the boldness of the imperialists. The political contest next month promises to be most exciting, and we shall await the result with anxious interest. It promises to be a square fight between the empire and the kingdom, and the supplementary elections will foreshadow the future government of France.

GEORGIA POLITICS seem destined to a "new departure" from the old, well-worn party ruts. Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, recently made a raid into Georgia and obtained control of the railroad interests of that State, which he is believed to be preparing to use for political effect. In conjunction with several prominent railroad men of the cotton States the shrewd Pennsylvania proposes a union of moderate republicans with "accept the situation" democrats, and the formation of a new party wholly ignoring both carpet-baggers and fire-eaters. Their object is to restore the era of friendship and good feeling throughout Georgia, because, under the existing state of affairs, every industrial interest is depressed, railroad stock pays no dividends and the community is drifting toward anarchy and ruin. A revolution in politics and the election of honest and capable men to office will place Georgia once more on the high road to prosperity, as well as make Senator Cameron's railroad venture a splendidly paying investment.

The Morse Statue in Central Park.

About twenty-eight years ago the Congress of the United States had before it a petition of an unknown man of science, praying that thirty thousand dollars be appropriated to enable him to erect a line of wire from Washington to Baltimore—a distance of thirty-eight miles—upon which he and Congress and the world might fully test the practicability of his new invention, the electric telegraph. Congress submitted his petition to Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, then Postmaster General, and he returned an elaborate report upon the subject, ridiculing the idea and intimating that it was the freak of a madman. "It is fully as practicable," said the sagacious Cave, "to run a telegraph line to the moon as to Baltimore." In those days, however, we had Congresses that appreciated science and had more leisure time, owing, probably, to a lack of political business, to apply to scientific matters brought before them. So the appropriation was made, only after long delay, however, and just in the last hours of the session, when the poor inventor had almost given up hope. The appropriation being made, the inventor worked with a will, and the line between Baltimore and Washington was completed early in 1844. The first trembling message that vibrated along the wiry route, and brought back life and hope and joy to the heart of the struggling inventor, was couched in these words:—"What hath God wrought?"

It seems to us that Professor Morse, when he is present to-day at the unveiling of his own statue by the loving and grateful hands of his own countrymen, ought to feel the same thrill of joy pass through his heart that passed through it when those words first clicked upon his ear in the electric accents of his new creation. He was younger then, and the wild dream of his life was just upon the point of realization; he is an old man now, and that life dream is about to be fitly rounded off by an honor that is paid to living men only once in many centuries. "What hath God wrought?" indeed. It is seldom that he has wrought so much through one human instrument as he has wrought through Morse. The little instrument that tremblingly clicked its message forty miles while the heart of its master sickened and fainted within him for fear it should fail has knitted together with its tiny metal bands all the peoples of the globe in a more enduring bond of mutual knowledge and closer sympathies. It has brought all the civilized cities and countries of the earth within a few hours' speaking distance of each other, and has penetrated, proselytizing as it goes, into the barbarous wilds of India and the Orient. That "impracticable idea of a madman," in its subsequent improvements and its rapid and far-reaching ramifications, has proven the greatest wonder of the nineteenth century, marvellous as it is.

There will be a most imposing programme of arrangements for the ceremonies to-day. The statue will be unveiled by Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Orton, Governor Hoffman will deliver the introductory address, William Cullen Bryant the inaugural address, Mayor Hall will receive the statue for the city, and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, of St. George's, will make the invocatory prayer. These will be the proceedings during the afternoon, beginning at four o'clock. Of course there will be music. In the evening there will be a public reception given to the Professor himself at the Academy of Music, whence, after various speeches by eminent orators, he will send a telegraphic message to all the cities of the Union, and to all the cities of Europe, and to parts of Asia and Africa, announcing his farewell to telegraphy, and responses will be received by him from those points within ten minutes. Governor Hoffman will deliver a congratulatory address to the Professor and the latter will reply in person. The thousands upon thousands that will throng Central Park and the Academy to view these proceedings will have an opportunity of witnessing an event the like of which they may never see again. It is the highest ideal of human honors—this erection of a statue to a living man. It is a grand compliment that should only be paid to such men as Morse and Washington, Fulton, Franklin—men who have won the great victories, not of war alone, but of peace.

The American Jockey Club Spring Meeting.

To-day the spring meeting of the American Jockey Club will open at Jerome Park. The number of horses to run is larger than ever before, so that we may expect a series of races which will make the meeting unusually brilliant and exciting. Jerome Park has become so popular with all respectable classes who take interest in the turf that it is certain the attendance will be numerous and that the fashion of the metropolis will throng to the scene of racing. Four races will be run to-day, one of which—the Belmont Stakes—will be contested for by a field of three-year-olds, the equals of which have scarcely been brought together on the American turf before. This race will greatly resemble some of the contests of the English Derby. It has excited considerable interest throughout the country, the competing colts representing all sections of the republic; hence its result, upon which a large amount of money has been staked, will be awaited to-day with much anxiety. Another notable and popular feature of the day's meeting will be the steeple chase—a kind of race which within the past few years has become a favorite with our people. There are two other races in addition to those specially referred to, and the four, taken altogether, will comprise a day's entertainment for the public which promises to be memorable in the annals of American racing.

HOMICIDE AT SEA.—On the 18th of last month the ship Dexter, bound for this port from Leghorn, was the scene of a fearful tragedy. On the evening of that day a seaman, named McGee, of Boston, quarrelled with a shipmate named Haywood, of Ohio, and made a murderous attack upon him with an iron belaying pin. Haywood, to defend himself, drew his sheath-knife, with which he cut McGee in the bowels so severely that he died in a few minutes. The Dexter arrived at quarantine on Thursday night, and yesterday Haywood was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, who adjourned the hearing of the case until to-day.

The Approaching Presidential Contest—Where is the Man for the Democracy?

With the peremptory declination of General Sherman to be the Presidential candidate of either party, and his positive announcement that he would refuse to serve if unanimously elected, the question recurs, Where is the man for the democracy in 1872? Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, has advanced the party to the acceptance of the situation—to the recognition of the "fixed facts" of the war, as embodied in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution, including the abolition of slavery, equal civil rights to citizens of all races and colors and negro suffrage. This is, indeed, a new departure on a new democratic platform, and it calls for a new Presidential candidate; or, to change the figure, it must be remembered that over eighteen hundred years ago it was laid down as a rule, in the Land of Israel, that new wine, which has to undergo the process of fermentation, must not be put into old worn out goat-skins or sheepskin bottles, which will burst from the pressure of the gas, but that new wine must be put into new bottles, which will stand the strain of fermentation.

Those old democratic Presidential bottles of 1864 and 1868, then, will not do for the new wine from the democratic vineyard of Vallandigham; for this new wine in any of those old bottles will generate an amount of gas that will surely result in an explosion. Among the candidates for the democratic Presidential nomination of 1868, on the resolution that all the reconstruction measures of Congress "are unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void," were Chief Justice Chase, Pendleton, of Ohio; Hendricks, of Indiana, and General Hancock, of Pennsylvania. It is perhaps fair to presume that if any one of these gentlemen had been nominated he would have done as Governor Seymour did—that is, after declining two or three times he would have accepted the nomination with the platform. In 1864 General McClellan tried to separate his nomination from the platform—"that the war for the Union is a failure"—but he could not do it. His platform stuck to his back like the "Old Man of the Sea," and it laid him out, as the platform of 1868 laid out Seymour.

If, then, it will not do to mix up the democratic principles or candidates of 1864 or '68 with this new departure for 1872, Messrs. Chase, Pendleton and Hendricks, to a certainty, must go on the retired list with McClellan, Seymour and Blair. General Hancock may plead an *alibi* in reference to the Tammany convention resolutions of 1868; but still his identification with that convention is close enough to damage him. Suppose, then, the democrats were to take up some such republican on this new departure as General Logan or Senator Trumbull, of Illinois; or Gratz Brown, of Missouri; or ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio; or Senator Fenton, of New York—how would that do? We fear that the regular old dyed-in-the-wool Bourbons would regard such an expedient as an insult to themselves and as an outrage upon democratic principles, and that so they would let the election go by default. No, this would not do. The republican medicine on the "nigger" question is as much as your old line, copper-bottomed democrat can take at one sitting. He will say that if with the nigger platform we must take a radical for our candidate we might as well take General Grant as any of the rest of them, and proclaim the democratic party dissolved and disbanded.

What democrat, then, will serve to run on this new democratic departure? We think it brings out Governor Hoffman into pretty bold relief as the Tammany candidate. His skirts are clear of the Tammany convention resolutions of 1868, and he and Tammany Hall are ahead of Vallandigham, and ahead even of John Quincy Adams on this new departure. He will be a new bottle for the new wine of these new amendments, and strong enough to withstand the pressure of the gas without much danger of an explosion from the fermentation. Certainly, if in this new departure of Vallandigham it was his design, first, to head off his friend Pendleton, and, next, to advance the chances of Hoffman, the device was well contrived. We say well contrived, because while the call to toe the mark of these three new amendments somewhat demoralizes "the red-hot democracy" of the West, it brings the New York democrats and their candidate to the front, for they are all right on this change of base. Mr. Vallandigham, then, who more than any other man was instrumental in securing for New York the democratic standard bearer of 1868, will, perhaps, prove as effective in making a New Yorker the party candidate in 1872. Manifestly, with this change of front in the West, Tammany Hall is master of the democratic situation, and Hoffman is her man.

THE GERMAN ARMY IN FRANCE.—One of our despatches this morning has it that the German troops in France have begun their homeward march. Without explanation this announcement is liable to deceive. What is the actual state of the case? The final treaty provides that within thirty days after the capture of Paris by the troops of the Versailles government France shall pay to Germany one hundred million dollars and Germany shall evacuate Normandy. By the 1st of May, 1872, two hundred and forty million dollars more must be paid, and Germany, if satisfied that order exists in France, will retire to Champagne. In May, 1874, the remainder of the money must be paid, and Germany will evacuate the remainder of France, Alsace and Lorraine, of course, excepted. It is manifest, therefore, that the report of this morning is to be understood in a qualified sense.

THE CZAR AND THE SULTAN.—The Eastern question seems to be dead. The Sultan has sent to the Czar the Imperial Order of the Osmanlis. The Order was instituted in 1861, and is conferred only on sovereigns and diplomats of the first water. The Czar admits that the London Conference has removed all causes of irritation and that nothing can disturb the *entente cordiale*. What more can we ask to be satisfied that we have reached a new point of departure in the history of the nations of Europe? Great Britain and the United States agreed, Russia and Turkey agreed, Russia and Germany and Great Britain and the United States on the best of terms, surely we must have peace, genuine and enduring.

WASHINGTON.

More Dishonesty Among Government Officials.

Thirty-five Thousand Dollars Embezzled by the Post Office Disbursing Agent.

Rapid Decrease of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1871.

Embezzlement of Public Funds—The Disbursing Officer of the Post Office Department a Defaulter.

It was announced this morning that F. A. McCartney, who was widely known and much esteemed, had lost his reason and had been conveyed to an insane asylum for treatment. Later in the day much excitement was created by the report that much confusion had been discovered in his accounts as Disbursing Officer of the Post Office Department. Postmaster General Creswell was first informed of this state of accounts on Friday last, and immediately commenced an investigation of the matter, and although he has not yet ascertained the exact amount due the government, it is thought the deficit will not vary from \$30,000. McCartney, on being interrogated by the Postmaster General, acknowledged the deficit, saying it was caused by blending public and private business and by speculations in water power and a marble quarry at and above Harper's Ferry. McCartney told the Postmaster General that he did not know the precise amount he had invested in these enterprises, but he assigned the amount, whatever it may be, with his other effects, to the sureties on his bonds. In the Department of Justice, which is investigating the subject, it is the opinion that the government will not lose a cent. McCartney is a man of education and culture, a good writer, and successfully filled editorial positions on several Washington papers. In 1869 he was appointed disbursing officer of the Post Office Department by Mr. Creswell, who had unbounded confidence in his integrity. For a year or two McCartney has been in very bad health, suffering from consumption. He has only lately realized that he must die with that disease. His wife, also, is in bad health, and this, with his own continued illness, greatly impaired his mental faculties. The fact is recalled that E. B. Olmsted, McCartney's immediate predecessor, as disbursing agent, was discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of \$65,000. His lapse appeared to result from aberration of the mind, produced, it was stated, by the excessive use of opium.

Decrease of Internal Revenue.

A comparative statement of the receipts from the several general sources of revenue taxable under existing laws for the first ten months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, shows that for 1870 the amount collected was \$135,186,613, and for 1871, \$117,685,481.

Protection of Inland Fisheries.

Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, appointed by the President as Commissioner to carry into effect the law for the protection and preservation of food fishes of the United States, will visit the Atlantic coast and Western lakes and rivers during the present season. He is to report to Congress at the next session as to what protecting measures shall be adopted to best secure the different fisheries in various parts of the United States.

The Liquor Traffic of the United States.

The returns of the assessors throughout the country to May 1, 1871, show the spirits in the United States as follows:—Foreign and domestic spirits of all kinds out of bond, 31,700,721 gallons; domestic spirits in bond, 6,649,846 gallons; foreign spirits in customs warehouses, 1,291,454 gallons; total, 39,641,720 gallons. Twenty-nine of the least important districts are yet to be heard from. The amount of distilled spirits in the country November 15, 1870, was 45,637,903 gallons, from which it will be seen there was an increase of 5,996,274 gallons of spirits in the country on the 1st of May last as compared with the number of gallons in the country at the same period in 1870.

Captain Hall's Arctic Expedition.

Captain Hall and his officers were in consultation to-day with the Secretary of the Navy, who is preparing the sailing instructions. The *Polaris* will leave Washington to-morrow for New York, and thence, about the 25th of June, for the North Pole.

Water Gauges in the Mississippi Valley.

The War Department, having perfected a system of weather reports, which have proved so valuable to commerce, has now under consideration the establishment of a series of water gauges on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, at which observations will be made and reported, on the same plan as the meteorological reports, to give information required for the protection of the alluvial lands against overflow. Gauges will be established at Louisville, on the Ohio; near St. Louis, Cairo, Rock Island, Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, Red River Landing, Baton Rouge and Carrollton, on the Mississippi; between the mouth of the Missouri and Gulf of Mexico; at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri; Florence, on the Tennessee; Jacksonport, on the White river; Little Rock, on the Arkansas, and Alexandria, on the Red river.

Increase of Trade at Duluth.

The increase of trade at Duluth, now a port of delivery, with a surveyor of customs, requires the appointment of a deputy collector. The Secretary of the Treasury has now under consideration the rules and regulations to govern the entries and shipments from that port, and will appoint a deputy collector in a few days. At the next session of Congress the port of entry will be changed from Marquette to Duluth.

Reduction of the Mail Schedule Time Between New York and New Orleans.

By an order of the Postmaster General, just issued, the great mails between New York, Washington and New Orleans, heretofore transmitted via Chattanooga, Tenn.; Grand Junction, Tenn.; Canton, Miss., are to be changed from this date to the route of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, running by an air line from Chattanooga to Meridian, Miss.; thence over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Mobile, and thence over the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, reaching New Orleans twelve hours sooner than by the former route.

Personal Intelligence.

Captain D. Michajloff, of the Russian Navy, arrived yesterday at the Astor House. General H. T. Reid, of Keokuk, is sojourning at the St. Nicholas. General Pierce M. B. Young, Congressman from Georgia, yesterday arrived at the Grand Central. Colonel S. W. Johnston, of Washington, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue. Ex-Governor Bowie, of Maryland, is residing at the New York. The Hon. Francis Lawley, of London, is domiciled at the Clarendon Hotel. Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington, is at the St. Nicholas. Captain Edward B. Totten, of West Point, is quartered at the Hoffman House. General I. Vogdes, of the United States Army, is at the Astor House. Captain Van Ness, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House. General F. W. Callender, of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders, stationed at Halifax, has quarters at the New York. Edward Page, of New Orleans, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue. Captain John Faunce, of the United States Army, is stopping at the Astor House. Miss Nielson yesterday returned to the Clarendon Hotel. W. K. Hickerman, of Tennessee, is registered at the Grand Central. Colonel J. B. Carey, of Virginia, is at the Astor House. Colonel M. Lewis, President of the Little Rock and New Orleans Railroad, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas.